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EXAMINER

BAUM, RONALD

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2136

DATE MAILED: 04/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/807,703	Applicant(s) ASANO ET AL	
	Examiner Ronald Baum	Art Unit 2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31,33-41,43-51,53-61,63-71,73-81 and 83-92 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31,33-41,43-51,53-61,63-71,73-81,83-92 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>03202006</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in reply to applicant's correspondence of 22 December 2005.
2. Claims 1-31,33-41,43-51,53-61,63-71,73-81,83-92 are pending for examination.
3. Claims 1-31,33-41,43-51,53-61,63-71,73-81,83-92 remains rejected.
4. The examiner notes that the IDS form 1449 of 1/17/2006 has the incorrect application number filled in at the top of the form, for which the examiner has marked up the correction.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

The 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection for claims 31,92 is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. The 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph rejection for claims 31,92 is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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5. Claims 1-31,33-41,43-51,53-61,63-71,73-81,83-92 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Blatter et al, U.S. Patent 5,754,651.

6. As per claim 1; "An information recording apparatus [col. 1,lines 17-col. 16,line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information is clearly recorded/reproduced via a method as applied to an apparatus] comprising:

inputting means for inputting enciphered contents information [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the content interface as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... inputting means ...'];

contents information deciphering means for deciphering the enciphered contents information [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, and more particularly col. 4,lines 44-col. 6,line 8, col. 9,lines-col. 10,line 4];

access position extracting means for extracting recording medium access positions from the deciphered contents information [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions.];

management information creating means for creating management information that includes the recording medium access positions from the deciphered contents information [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... extracting the access positions ... creating management

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information showing ... access positions for said contents information ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... extracting the access positions ... for said contents information ...' per se.]; and

recording means for recording the enciphered contents information on a first area of a recording medium, information for enciphering the contents information on a second area of the recording medium, and recording management information on a third area of the recording medium [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded/enciphered (i.e., more particularly col. 4, lines 44-col. 6, line 8, col. 9, lines-col. 10, line 4) video/audio/control information is clearly recorded/reproduced, with the 'storage' aspect of the recorded/reproduced via a method as applied to an apparatus, as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... writing said contents ... and said management ... on a recording medium ...'].”.

Further, as per claim 16, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 1 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 1 rejection.

7. Claim 2 ***additionally recites*** the limitation that; “The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said management information shows the access positions for the contents information by means of time information of such contents information and addresses on the recording medium.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col.

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9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... access positions ... by means of time information ... and addresses on the recording medium ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ...' per se.).

Further, as per claim 17 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; "The information recording method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 2 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 2 rejection] according to claim 16 wherein, said management information shows the access positions for contents information by means of the time information for the contents information and the addresses on the recording medium."

8. Claim 3 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording apparatus according to claim 2 wherein said contents information is inputted in the form of the transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems, and wherein said management information shows

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the access positions for said contents information by means of the time stamps for said transport streams and addresses on the recording medium.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... transport streams ... access positions ... time stamps for said transport streams and addresses on the recording medium...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘... access positions ...’ such that ‘trick play’ type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 18 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; “The information recording method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 3 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 3 rejection] according to claim 17 wherein, said contents information is inputted in the form of transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and wherein said management information shows the access positions for said

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contents information by means of the time stamps for said Transport stream and the addresses on the recording medium.”

9. Claim 4 *additionally recites* the limitation that, “The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 wherein, as access positions described in the management information, positions where random accesses are possible to said contents information are extracted.”

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... positions where random accesses ... to said contents information are extracted ...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘... access positions ... random accesses ...’ per se.).

Further, as per claim 19 *additionally reciting* the limitation that, “The information recording method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 4 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 4 rejection] according to claim 16

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wherein, as access positions described in said management information, positions where random accesses are possible for said contents information are extracted.”.

10. Claim 5 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording apparatus according to claim 4 wherein said contents information is inputted in the form of the transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and wherein for the access positions described in said management information, transport packets each containing a sequence header code are extracted.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... transport streams ... access positions ... sequence header code are extracted...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘... access positions ... sequence header code ...’ such that ‘trick play’ type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 20 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; “The information recording method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 5 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 5 rejection] according to claim 19 wherein, said contents information is inputted in the form of the transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and as access positions described in said management information, transport packets each containing a sequence header code are extracted.”.

11. As per claim 6; “An information reproducing apparatus [col. 1, lines 17-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information is clearly recorded/reproduced via a method as applied to an apparatus] comprising;

reading means for reading contents information and management information from a recording medium [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the content interface, either via the ‘input processor’ path, or the ‘storage device/storage medium’ path, as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... reading ... contents ... management ... from a recording medium ... showing ... access positions for said contents information are recorded...’]; and

reading position controlling means for controlling the reading positions of the contents information on the recording medium based on the management information read from the recording medium [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information is clearly reproduced, with the reading of the media part of the ‘storage’ aspect of the reproducing via a method as applied to an apparatus, as broadly

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interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... reading position controlling ... on said recording medium ... said management information read ... recording medium ... ’];

wherein the contents information is enciphered [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions.]; and

wherein the management information includes recording medium access positions previously extracted from the deciphered contents information [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions.].”

Further, as per claim 21, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 6 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 6 rejection.

12. Claim 7 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 wherein said management information shows the access positions for the contents information by means of time information of the contents information and addresses on the recording medium.”

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of

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occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... access positions ... by means of time information ... and addresses on the recording medium ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ...' per se.).

Further, as per claim 22 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; "The information reproducing method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 7 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 7 rejection] according to claim 21 wherein, said management information shows the access positions for contents information by means of the time information for contents information and the addresses on the recording medium.".

13. Claim 8 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 7 wherein said contents information is recorded on the recording medium in the form of transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and said management information shows the access positions for said contents information by means of the time stamps of said transport stream and addresses on the recording medium.".

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized

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data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... transport streams ... access positions ... time stamps for said transport streams and addresses on the recording medium...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘... access positions ...’ such that ‘trick play’ type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 23 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; “The information reproducing method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 8 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 8 rejection] according to claim 22 wherein, said contents information is recorded on a recording medium in the form of transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and wherein said management information shows the access positions for said contents information by means of the time stamps of said transport streams and the addresses on the recording medium.”.

14. Claim 9 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 wherein, as access positions described in said management information, positions where random accesses to said contents information are available are shown.”.

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The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... positions where random accesses ... to said contents information are extracted ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ... random accesses ...' per se.).

Further, as per claim 24 ***additionally reciting*** the limitation that; "The information reproducing method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 9 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 9 rejection] according to claim 21 wherein, as access positions described in said management information, positions where random accesses to said contents information are possible are shown."

15. Claim 10 ***additionally recites*** the limitation that; "The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 9 wherein, said contents information is inputted in the form of transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and wherein as access positions described in said management information, transport packets each containing a sequence header code are shown."

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The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... transport streams ... access positions ... sequence header code are extracted...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ... sequence header code ...' such that 'trick play' type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 25 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; "The information reproducing method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 10 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 10 rejection] according to claim 24 wherein, said contents information is inputted in the form of transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and as access positions described in said management information, transport packets each containing a sequence header code are indicated."

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16. As per claim 11; "An information recording/reproducing apparatus [col. 1, lines 17-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information is clearly recorded/reproduced via a method as applied to an apparatus] comprising:

inputting means for inputting enciphered contents information [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the content interface as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... inputting means ...'];

contents information deciphering means for deciphering the enciphered contents information [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, and more particularly col. 4, lines 44-col. 6, line 8, col. 9, lines-col. 10, line 4];

access position extracting means for extracting recording medium access positions from the deciphered contents information [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions.];

management information creating means for creating management information that includes the recording medium access positions from the deciphered contents information [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... extracting the access positions ... creating management information showing ... access positions for said contents information ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD),

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such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... extracting the access positions ... for said contents information ...' per se.];

recording means for recording the enciphered contents information on a first area of a recording medium, information for enciphering the contents information on a second area of the recording medium, and recording management information on a third area of the recording medium [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information is clearly recorded/reproduced, with the 'storage' aspect of the recorded/reproduced via a method as applied to an apparatus, as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... writing said contents ... and said management ... on a recording medium ...'];

reading means for reading the contents information and the management information from the recording medium; and

reading position controlling means for controlling the reading positions of the contents information on the recording medium based on the management information read from the recording medium [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information is clearly reproduced, with the reading of the media part of the 'storage' aspect of the reproducing via a method as applied to an apparatus, as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... reading position controlling ... on said recording medium ... said management information read ... recording medium ...'].”

Further, as per claim 26 this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 11 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 11 rejection.

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17. Claim 12 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 wherein said management information shows the access positions for contents information by means of the time information of the contents information and addresses on the recording medium."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... access positions ... by means of time information ... and addresses on the recording medium ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ...' per se.).

Further, as per claim 27 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 12 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 12 rejection] according to claim 26 wherein, said management information shows the access positions for contents

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information by means of the time information for the contents information and the addresses on the recording medium.”.

18. Claim 13 *additionally recites* the limitation that, “The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 12 wherein said contents information is inputted in the form of the transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and said management information shows the access positions for said contents information by means of the time stamps of said transport streams and addresses on the recording medium.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... transport streams ... access positions ... time stamps for said transport streams and addresses on the recording medium...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner

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to encompass '... access positions ...' such that 'trick play' type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 28 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 13 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 13 rejection] according to claim 27 wherein, said contents information is inputted in the form of transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and wherein said management information shows the access positions for said contents information by means of the time stamps of said transport stream and the addresses on the recording medium."

19. Claim 14 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 wherein, as access positions described in said management information, positions where random accesses for said contents information are possible are extracted."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... positions where random accesses ... to

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said contents information are extracted ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ... random accesses ...' per se.).

Further, as per claim 29 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 14 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 14 rejection] according to claim 26 wherein, as access positions described in said management information, positions where random accesses to said contents information are possible are extracted."

20. Claim 15 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 14 wherein said contents information is inputted in the form of the transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and wherein for the access positions described in said management information, transport packets each containing a sequence header code are extracted."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment); as broadly

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interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... transport streams ... access positions ... sequence header code are extracted...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘ ... access positions ... sequence header code ...’ such that ‘trick play’ type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 30 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; “The information recording/reproducing method [This claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 15 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 15 rejection] according to claim 29 wherein, said contents information is inputted in the form of the transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and as access positions described in said management information, transport packets each containing a sequence header code are extracted.”.

21. As per claim 31; “A recording medium wherein the following are recorded:
enciphered contents information, and
processor readable management information that includes instructions for causing the processor to access positions on the recording medium [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘

... recording medium ... contents ... management information extracted ... showing one or more access positions ... recorded ...’.]”.

22. Claim 33 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 further comprising:

receiving means for receiving enciphered contents information and cipher keys used to encipher the contents information transmitted from other apparatuses by means of communication means; and

cipher key enciphering means for creating enciphered cipher keys obtained by enciphering cipher keys received by the receiving means by the first cipher key, and wherein

the contents information deciphering means uses the received cipher key to decipher the enciphered contents information received to obtain contents information; and

the recording means records the enciphered cipher keys on the recording medium as information for enciphering the contents information. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the content interface, remote unit interface (figure 1), and high speed data port (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... receiving ... contents and ... keys ... transmitted ... by means of communication means ...’.

Further, the key selection/determination/table referencing via media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col. 10,line 4), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... creating

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enciphered cipher keys ... wherein ... decoding means uses ... cipher key to decode the ... contents information ... recording means records said enciphered cipher keys on ... medium ...).

Further, as per claim 63, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 33 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 33 rejection.

23. Claim 34 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 further comprising:

first cipher key creating means for choosing the first cipher key used to encipher the cipher key by using recording medium identification information read from the recording medium. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... first cipher key creating means for deciding ... key used to encipher ... key by using recording medium identification information read ... medium ...’. Further, key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col. 10,line 4).).

Further, as per claim 64, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 34 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 34 rejection.

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24. Claim 35 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 further comprising:

first cipher key creating means for choosing the first cipher key used to encipher the cipher key; and

second cipher key creating means for choosing the second cipher key used to encipher the first cipher key by using the recording medium identification information read from the recording medium. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... deciding the first cipher key used to encipher ... key ... second ... key ... to encipher the first cipher key ... recording medium ...’. Further, this claim is just the extension of the key creation/selection/determination from claim 34, and as such the key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col. 10,line 4).).

Further, as per claim 65, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 35 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 35 rejection.

25. Claim 36 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 further comprising:

second cipher key creating means for choosing the second cipher key used to decipher the first cipher key enciphered and read from the recording medium based on the recording medium identification information read from the recording medium; and

first cipher key deciphering means for deciphering the first cipher key enciphered by using the second cipher key created,

wherein the cipher key enciphering means enciphers the cipher keys received from the receiving means by using the first cipher key. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... second cipher key ... decode the first cipher key ... based on the recording medium identification information ... first cipher key decoding means ... wherein said cipher key enciphering means enciphers the cipher keys ... by using said first cipher key ...’.

Further, this is generally the ‘other side’ of the key encrypting key decoding aspects of claims 34,35, and is rejected on the same teachings. Also, key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col. 10,line 4).).

Further, as per claim 66, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 36 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 36 rejection.

26. Claim 37 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 further comprising:

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receiving means for receiving enciphered contents information and the cipher keys used to encipher the contents information transmitted from other apparatuses by means of communication means;

cipher key creating information creating means for creating cipher key creating information used to create cipher keys based on the cipher keys received from the receiving means; and

cipher key creating information creating means for creating enciphered cipher key creating information obtained by enciphering by the first cipher key the cipher key creating information created, and

wherein the contents information deciphering means deciphers the enciphered contents information received by means of cipher keys received to restore contents information; and

wherein the recording means records the enciphered cipher key creating information on the recording medium as information for enciphering the contents information. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the content interface, remote unit interface (figure 1), and high speed data port (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... receiving enciphered contents information ... cipher keys ... contents information ... cipher key creating information used to create cipher keys ...; and cipher key ... creating enciphered cipher key creating information obtained ... first cipher key said cipher key ... contents information decoding means decodes the enciphered contents information received ...; and ... recording means records said ... key creating information on said recording medium ... enciphering said contents information ...’. Further, the key selection/determination/table

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referencing via media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4, lines 59-col. 5, line 35, col. 6, lines 43-51, col. 6, lines 61-col. 8, line 3, col. 9, lines 36-col. 10, line 4), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... creating enciphered cipher keys ... wherein ... decoding means uses ... cipher key to decode the ... contents information ... recording means records said enciphered cipher keys on ... medium ...).

Further, as per claim 67, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 37 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 37 rejection.

27. Claim 38 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 wherein,

the management information shows the access positions for contents information by means of

the time information for contents information and

the addresses on the recording medium. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of

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occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship))), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... access positions ... by means of time information ... and addresses on the recording medium ...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘ ... access positions ...’ per se.).

Further, as per claim 68, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 38 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 38 rejection.

28. Claim 39 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 wherein,

the contents information is inputted in the form of transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and

the management information shows the access positions for the contents information by means of

the time stamps of the transport streams and

the addresses on the recording medium.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data

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packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... transport streams ... access positions ... time stamps for said transport streams and addresses on the recording medium...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘... access positions ...’ such that ‘trick play’ type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 69, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 39 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 39 rejection.

29. Claim 40 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 wherein,

as access positions described in the management information,

positions where random accesses for the contents information are possible
are extracted.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized

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data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... positions where random accesses ... to said contents information are extracted ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ... random accesses ...' per se.).

Further, as per claim 70, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 40 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 40 rejection.

30. Claim 41 ***additionally recites*** the limitation that; "The information recording apparatus according to claim 1 wherein,

the contents information is inputted in the form of

transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and

for the access positions described in the management information,

transport packets each containing a sequence header code are extracted."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data

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packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... transport streams ... access positions ... sequence header code are extracted...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘ ... access positions ... sequence header code ...’ such that ‘trick play’ type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 71, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 41 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 41 rejection.

31. Claim 43 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording apparatus according to claim 6 wherein,

the recording medium contains an enciphered cipher key obtained by enciphering the cipher key used for enciphering contents information as information for enciphering the contents information, and further comprising:

cipher key deciphering means for deciphering

the enciphered cipher key by means of the first cipher key.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... medium contains ... key ... by enciphering ... key ... cipher key

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decoding means ... first cipher key...'. Further, key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4, lines 59-col. 5, line 35, col. 6, lines 43-51, col. 6, lines 61-col. 8, line 3, col. 9, lines 36-col. 10, line 4).).

Further, as per claim 73, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 43 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 43 rejection.

32. Claim 44 *additionally recites* the limitation that, "The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 further comprising:

first cipher key creating means for choosing the first cipher key used to

decipher the cipher key by the cipher key deciphering means using

the recording medium identification information read from the recording

medium."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... first cipher key creating ... to decode ... key decoding means using the recording medium identification information read from ... medium...'. Further, key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4, lines 59-col. 5, line 35, col. 6, lines 43-51, col. 6, lines 61-col. 8, line 3, col. 9, lines 36-col. 10, line 4).).

Further, as per claim 74, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 44 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 44 rejection.

33. Claim 45 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 further comprising:

first cipher key deciphering means for

deciphering the first cipher key used to decipher the cipher key using

the second cipher key; and

second cipher key creating means for choosing the second cipher key used to

decipher the first cipher key by means of

the recording medium identification information read from the recording

medium.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... deciding the first cipher key used to encipher ... key ... second ... key ... to encipher the first cipher key ... recording medium ...’. Further, this claim is just the extension of the key creation/selection/determination from claim 34, and as such the key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col. 10,line 4).).

Further, as per claim 75, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 45 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 45 rejection.

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34. Claim 46 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 further comprising:

second cipher key creating means for choosing the second cipher key used to
decipher the first enciphered cipher key read from the recording medium based on
the recording medium identification information read from the recording
medium; and

first cipher key deciphering means for
deciphering the first cipher key enciphered by means of
the second cipher key created."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... second cipher key ... decode the first cipher key ... based on the recording medium identification ... first cipher key decoding means ... first cipher key enciphered ...'. Further, this is generally the 'other side' of the key encrypting key decoding aspects of claims 44,45, and is rejected on the same teachings. Also, key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col. 10,line 4).).

Further, as per claim 76, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 46 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 46 rejection.

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35. Claim 47 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 wherein,

the recording medium contains enciphered cipher key creating information obtained by enciphering the cipher key creating information for creating the cipher keys used to encipher said contents information; and

further comprising:

cipher key creating information deciphering means for

deciphering the enciphered cipher key creating information by means of

the first cipher key; and

cipher key creating means for creating the cipher key based on the cipher key

creating information deciphered by the first cipher key.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the content interface, remote unit interface (figure 1), and high speed data port (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... enciphered cipher key creating information ... creating the cipher keys used to encipher said contents information; and ... cipher key ... decoding means ... first cipher key; and ... key creating means for creating ... key based ... key creating information ... first cipher key...’.

Further, the key selection/determination/table referencing via media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col. 10,line 4), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... enciphered cipher key creating information ... creating the cipher keys used to encipher said contents

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information; and ... cipher key ... decoding means ... first cipher key; and ... key creating means for creating ... key based ... key creating information ... first cipher key...').

Further, as per claim 77, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 47 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 47 rejection.

36. Claim 48 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 wherein,

the management information shows the access positions for contents information by means of

the time information of the contents information and

the addresses on the recording medium."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... access positions ... by means of time information ... and addresses on the recording medium ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly

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accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘ ... access positions ...’ per se.).

Further, as per claim 78, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 48 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 48 rejection.

37. Claim 49 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 wherein,

the contents information is inputted by

transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and

the management information shows the access positions for the contents information by means of

the time stamps of the transport streams and

the addresses on the recording medium.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of

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occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... transport streams ... access positions ... time stamps for said transport streams and addresses on the recording medium...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ...' such that 'trick play' type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 79, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 49 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 49 rejection.

38. Claim 50 *additionally recites* the limitation that, "The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 wherein,

as access positions described in the management information,

positions where random accesses are possible for the contents information
are extracted."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly

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interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... positions where random accesses ... to said contents information are extracted ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ... random accesses ...' per se.).

Further, as per claim 80, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 50 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 50 rejection.

39. Claim 51 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information reproducing apparatus according to claim 6 wherein,

the contents information is inputted by

transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and wherein

for access positions described in the management information,

transport packets each containing a sequence header code

are extracted."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly

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interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... transport streams ... access positions ... sequence header code are extracted...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ... sequence header code ...' such that 'trick play' type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 81, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 51 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 51 rejection.

40. Claim 53 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 further comprising:

receiving means for receiving

enciphered contents information and

the cipher keys used to encipher the contents information transmitted from

other apparatuses by communication means;

cipher key enciphering means for creating enciphered cipher keys obtained by

enciphering the cipher keys by means of the first cipher key; and

cipher key deciphering means for deciphering the enciphered cipher keys by means of

the first cipher key, and wherein

the contents information deciphering means deciphers

the enciphered contents information received by means of

the cipher keys received to obtain contents information; and

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the recording means records the enciphered cipher keys on

the recording medium as information for enciphering said contents information. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the content interface, remote unit interface (figure 1), and high speed data port (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... receiving ... contents and ... keys ... transmitted ... by means of communication means ... ’.

Further, the key selection/determination/table referencing via media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col. 10,line 4), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... creating enciphered cipher keys ... wherein ... decoding means uses ... cipher key to decode the ... contents information ... recording means records said enciphered cipher keys on ... medium ...).

Further, as per claim 83, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 53 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 53 rejection.

41. Claim 54 ***additionally recites*** the limitation that; “The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 further comprising:

first cipher key creating means for choosing

the first cipher key used to encipher the cipher keys by means of

the recording medium identification information read from said recording medium. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI

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processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... first cipher key creating means for deciding ... key used to encipher ... key by using recording medium identification information read ... medium ...’. Further, key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4, lines 59-col. 5, line 35, col. 6, lines 43-51, col. 6, lines 61-col. 8, line 3, col. 9, lines 36-col. 10, line 4).).

Further, as per claim 84, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 54 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 54 rejection.

42. Claim 55 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 further comprising:

first cipher key creating means for choosing the first cipher key used to encipher the cipher keys;

first cipher key deciphering means for deciphering

the first cipher key used to decipher the cipher keys by means of

the second cipher key; and

second cipher key creating means for choosing

the second cipher key used to encipher the first cipher key by means of

the recording medium identification information read from the recording medium. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI

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processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1); as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... deciding the first cipher key used to encipher ... key ... second ... key ... to encipher the first cipher key ... recording medium ...’. Further, this claim is just the extension of the key creation/selection/determination from claim 34, and as such the key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4, lines 59-col. 5, line 35, col. 6, lines 43-51, col. 6, lines 61-col. 8, line 3, col. 9, lines 36-col. 10, line 4).).

Further, as per claim 85, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 55 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 55 rejection.

43. Claim 56 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 further comprising:

second cipher key creating means for choosing

the second cipher key for decoding the first cipher key

enciphered and

read from the recording medium based on

the recording medium identification information read from the
recording medium; and

first cipher key deciphering means enciphered by means of

the second cipher key created, and wherein

the cipher key enciphering means deciphers

the cipher keys received by the receiving means by means of

the first cipher key. ”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the storage device and medium, post CPSI processing/storage onto the medium (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘ ... second cipher key ... decode the first cipher key ... based on the recording medium identification ... first cipher key decoding ... second cipher key ... first cipher key...’. Further, this is generally the ‘other side’ of the key encrypting key decoding aspects of claims 54,55, and is rejected on the same teachings. Also, key selection/determination/table referencing is a function of media ID indirect referencing (i.e., col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col. 10,line 4).).

Further, as per claim 86, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 56 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 56 rejection.

44. Claim 57 ***additionally recites*** the limitation that; “The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 further comprising:

receiving means for receiving

enciphered contents information and

the cipher keys used to encipher the contents information transmitted from

other apparatuses by communication means;

cipher key creating information creating means for creating

cipher key creating information used to

create such cipher keys;

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cipher key creating information enciphering means for creating
 enciphered cipher key creating information obtained by
 enciphering the cipher key creating information created by
 the first cipher key, and wherein
 the contents information deciphering means deciphers
 the enciphered contents information received by means of
 the cipher key received to restore contents information; and
 the recording means records
 the enciphered cipher key creating information on
 the recording medium as information for
 enciphering the contents information. ”

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., figure 1-4 and
 accompanying descriptions, whereas the content interface, remote unit interface (figure 1), and
 high speed data port (figure 1), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘
 ... receiving enciphered contents information ... keys ... to encipher ... contents information ...;
 cipher key creating information creating means ... create ... keys; cipher key ... enciphering
 means for creating ... by the first cipher key, and ... key received to restore contents
 information; and ... on said recording medium ... enciphering said contents information....’

Further, the key selection/determination/table referencing via media ID indirect referencing (i.e.,
 col. 4,lines 59-col. 5,line 35, col. 6,lines 43-51, col. 6,lines 61-col. 8,line 3, col. 9,lines 36-col.
 10,line 4), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... receiving
 enciphered contents information ... keys ... to encipher ... contents information ...; cipher key

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creating information creating means ... create ... keys; cipher key ... enciphering means for creating ... by the first cipher key, and ... key received to restore contents information; and ... on said recording medium ... enciphering said contents information....').

Further, as per claim 87, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 57 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 57 rejection.

45. Claim 58 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 wherein,

the management information shows

the access positions for contents information by means of

the time information for contents information and

the addresses on the recording medium."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria (i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ' ... access positions ... by means of time information ... and

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addresses on the recording medium ...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ...' per se.).

Further, as per claim 88, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 58 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 58 rejection.

46. Claim 59 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 wherein,

the contents information is inputted in the form of

transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and

wherein the management information shows

the access positions for the contents information by means of

the time stamps of the transport streams and

the addresses on the recording medium."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment) and timing criteria

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(i.e., time-stamping, number of times PSI repeats in the data stream (i.e., frequency of occurrence being a function of time by reciprocal relationship)), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... transport streams ... access positions ... time stamps for said transport streams and addresses on the recording medium...’. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass ‘... access positions ...’ such that ‘trick play’ type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 89, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 59 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 59 rejection.

47. Claim 60 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 wherein,

as access positions described in said management information,

positions where random accesses are possible for the contents information
are extracted.”.

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred),

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or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass "... positions where random accesses ... to said contents information are extracted ...". Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the CD or DVD), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass "... access positions ... random accesses ..." per se.).

Further, as per claim 90, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 60 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 60 rejection.

48. Claim 61 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The information recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 11 wherein,

the contents information is inputted in the form of

transport streams prescribed by the MPEG 2 systems; and wherein

for the access positions described in the management information,

transport packets each containing a sequence header code are extracted."

The teachings of Blatter et al are directed towards such limitations (i.e., col. 1, lines 17-col. 2, line 24, 39-60, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 57-col. 6, line 42, col. 7, lines 38-50, col. 8, lines 4-col. 9, line 56, col. 14, lines 18-50, col. 15, lines 49-col. 16, line 5, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly

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interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass '... transport streams ... access positions ... sequence header code are extracted...'. Further, the content is clearly content that is randomly accessible (i.e., the song or video selections on the MPEG data stream per se), such that the addressing of such content is likewise broadly interpreted by the examiner to encompass '... access positions ... sequence header code ...' such that 'trick play' type of access via header information access is clearly possible.).

Further, as per claim 91, this claim is the method claim for the means plus function claim 61 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 61 rejection.

49. As per claim 92; “A recording medium wherein the following are recorded; enciphered contents information, information for enciphering the contents information, and processor readable management information that includes instructions for causing the computer processor to access positions on the recording medium [i.e., figure 1-4 and accompanying descriptions, whereas the MPEG (2) encoded video/audio/control information that is clearly recorded/reproduced, as a (content) packetized data stream of which the PSI is so modified as a function of the content addressing (i.e., data packets location within a data stream per se (header, data signal across a network as transferred), or, track/sector/etc., data content addressing in a CD/DVD type embodiment), as broadly interpreted by the examiner would clearly encompass ‘... recording medium ... enciphering contents ... management information extracted ... showing one or more access positions ... recorded ...’.]”.

Response to Amendment

50. As per applicant's argument concerning the lack of teaching by Blatter et al of recording management information including “recording medium access positions”, the examiner has fully considered in this response to amendment; the arguments, and finds them not to be persuasive. Nowhere in the claim language does the recitation of a requirement for an explicit claiming of the differentiation aspect concerning the data as packets part of a data stream (i.e., MPEG) that is clearly embodied on, and reproduced to a medium (CD/DVD, etc.); just the broad “access positions ... recording medium” criteria per se. Further, while Blatter et al may be primarily deal

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with data stream/data stream format functionality aspects per se, nonetheless, the reference inherent teachings (i.e., the data stream is clearly written/recorded/embodied, etc., to a CD/DVD, etc., medium, and that data stream consists of packets formatted and referenced at some defined level of granularity) clearly addresses the claim limitations as presently presented. Therefore, the various Blatter et al references to data block/packet, etc., relative/absolute location in the context of the stream in any final embodied medium, as being *broadly interpreted by the examiner*, as per the claim language, would therefore be applicable in the rejection, such that the rejection support references collectively encompass the said claim limitations in their entirety.

51. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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Conclusion

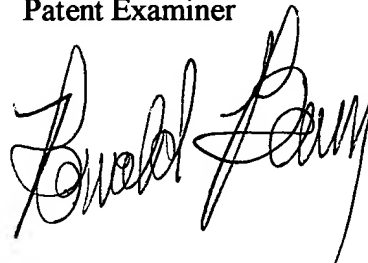
52. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner should be directed to Ronald Baum, whose telephone number is (571) 272-3861, and whose unofficial Fax number is (571) 273-3861. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh, can be reached at (571) 272-3795. The Fax number for the organization where this application is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. For more information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ronald Baum

Patent Examiner

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ronald Baum', written in a cursive style.

CHRISTOPHER REVAK
PRIMARY EXAMINER

CU 3/26/00